(XLIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2164.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1788.

VENICE, *(Italy) March* 19.

By letters from Dalmatia we learn, that the Austrians are vigorously pursuing their measures in Bosnia, and are already masters of the greatest part of that province.

At the moment the Austrians entered Bosnia, another corps entered Servia, in order to join them, if necessary. They treat all the Greeks and Catholics with the greatest humanity, but they oblige one man from every house to follow their army; and this successful irruption has struck terror amongst the Turks in those parts.

LISBON, *(Portugal) February* 23.

Her majesty has just ratified the treaty signed by her ministers at Petersburgh, on the 20th of December last. After a negotiation of three years; it is rather singular at present, as it appears thereby no opposition can be made here to the Russians entering the Mediterranean, although we are assured Spain will oppose them.

FRANKFORT, *(Germany) March* 20.

The plan of the military operations of the emperor begins to be discovered, which seems to be to cut off the passages of the Ottoman troops, and by the taking of Orsova and Gradiska, to prevent the fortress of Belgrade from receiving provisions on that side.

LONDON, *April* 5.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following picture of the Austrian and Turkish camps before Belgrade, which we are so far confident as to say would not disgrace the page of history.

"The artillery of the forces before Belgrade is divided into brigades; and the pontoons form the last line. Nearly opposite to the centre is placed the army guard; and opposite to the right wing the artillery guard. In the middle of the front are alarm guns, ready to be fired the moment it is necessary. To the right of the artillery are the artificers, with their baggage; to the left, the commissaries, &c. the horses stand behind the first battalion.—The generals were doubling their battalions when the last advices were received from Belgrade.

"The great business on the part of the Turkish army, seemed to be, forming the order of battle for a vigorous defence, distributing the posts to the officers, giving copies of the order to all who had command, distributing the artillery, opening and strengthening the wings, &c. &c. Some of the battalions were arranged in concentric circles; these stood in front.

"Part of the Turkish camp was covered by an intrenchment; part with chevaux de frize; it stood in two parallel lines; the horse were on the wings. Four brigades (constituting a corps de reserve) were between the lines; the artillery in the rear. The captains and subalterns had pitched in the rear of their companies; and the grand visier's tent was in rear of that of the commander in chief, which was under a grand pavilion.

"The Turkish ensigns are horse tails; and the number distinguishes the rank of the commander. The camp at Belgrade is represented as forming an agreeable spectacle on a sloping hill, with a great diversity of camp colours on the right and left of the parade of each regiment. The bread waggons were in the rear. The flank companies were detached; and the quarter guard tents fronted each other."

April 11. Yesterday arrived the mails from Flanders, in which it is said that Spain has made a demand on France of the assistance of 24,000 men, conformably to the family compact entered into in 1756, with a threat that unless the demand be immediately complied with, the said compact will be considered as entirely broken.

The Spanish armaments begin to give a very serious turn to our political deliberations, as the allegation of its being intended to oppose the progress of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, seems to have no weight. It is said that orders are given for hiring tenders to be in preparation towards manning the ships for a fleet of observation.

We learn from Tcherwonka, that the garrison of Belgrade are very quiet, and in expectation of an attack from the Austrians, for which they have made every possible preparation. However, all the trade between that place and the environs is entirely broke off.

Private letters from Warsaw mention several instances in which the Imperial army has suffered considerably on its march towards the frontiers of the Ottoman dominions, from the repeated attacks of the Turkish cavalry; in one of which they totally cut off the rear guard of a detachment of Austrians, who were on their route to reinforce the troops and are to undertake the siege of Belgrade. The number of prisoners taken in this affair were 250, with two horse tails.

Certain advices are received from the Danube, with a confirmation of the Porte having declared magazines to be only authorized by firmans, which have not the greatest part of the bey and from that way in Asia Le the cavalry of changing in Moldavia.

All the Austrian troops which are now on their march are constantly employed in preparing faggions, and other necessary apparatus for carrying on a siege.

All the dispatches from the Imperial courts are addressed to the emperor himself, and it is only through that channel that they receive any authentic news at Vienna.

We learn from Cattaro, that the head of affairs has totally changed at Scutari, and that the pacha has been obliged to retire again within the fortress, accompanied by his faithful friends. The Ottoman Porte having published a decree lately against the inhabitants, that if they neglected to send the head of the rebel pacha of Scutari immediately to Constantinople, the grand signior would issue orders for putting the whole country to fire and sword, and would make slaves of the people he took prisoners for five years. This news proves the energetic manner of the Ottoman court, and that they will not easily give up.

However individuals may be benefited, the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Humber will be attended with ill consequences to the poor people in the vicinity of Hull, as it will render every species of provision infinitely dearer during their stay in that port.

Shocking accounts are given of the plague on the Barbary coast; persons are seized with a shivering, which is succeeded by a fever; but others are not attacked by any fever at all; purple spots appear on them without any previous symptom, which certainly terminate in death; few, however, have been affected in this manner. The emperor of Morocco has had a large supply of lemons from Spain, which are deemed of great efficacy in this dreadful disorder.

April 25. Private letters from Vienna mention, that the Austrians being desirous of returning some Turkish prisoners whom they found difficult to subsist, received for answer from the Turkish commanders as follows: "That they disclaimed cowards, who preferred being taken to dying honourably with arms in their hands; that if the Austrians did not think proper to give them provisions, they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or to suffer them to die with hunger; that it was useless ever to expect a cartel, since they were firmly resolved never to make any prisoners, nor give quarter to any whom they should find with arms in their hands."

The republic of Venice now holds the balance between the belligerent powers. In time of war she can equip 36 ships of the line; the materials for which are always kept ready in her arsenals. In time of peace she employs about 12 or 14,000 seamen, whom she can augment to 30,000.

The Venetian senate are said to have assured his Imperial majesty, through their ambassador at Vienna, that they will not suffer any Turkish squadron to enter the Adriatic.

A present has been lately sent from Tippoo Saib to the court of France, the value of which is not less than half a million. Of this sum, nineteen lacks are in payment for expences during the late war. There is besides, a crown richly ornamented with jewellery, valued at twelve lacks; a star and appendages for a ribbon, valued at the same sum; a sword worth half a lack; pearls intended for the queen, to the amount of twelve lacks; and to complete the whole, a bedstead of solid gold, in which, when ambition takes its rest, it may enjoy a splendid repose!

The return which Tippoo requires for his friendship and these presents, is a force of 5000 Europeans, to be commanded by a French general. These troops he not only promises to pay, but also to defray the expences of the establishment at Pondicherry, and to give to his great and good ally the best port of the coast of Malabar.

Sir William Pepperel and a committee of the American loyalists had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street, concerning the future provision to be made by government for those unfortunate people.

The mails which arrived to day are perfectly silent as to all the amusing reports which have been for some days circulated here of the empress's dethronement, death, &c.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.

"The Imperial minister has consequences daily with the ambassador and the other foreign ministers; reputations of Russia are thought certainly on the wane, and that power is the very reverse of what it was. Good politics certainly will be pursued; but it is laid down as a maxim, France will engage in nothing likely to produce hostilities.—PEACE being the grand object at this time, to preside for the national prosperity."

All the reports about the death and the abdication of the empress of Russia came to us from Paris, where these reports may be more easily credited than here. The French with most ardency for the accession of the grand duke, who has been thoroughly initiated in their politics, and has shewn a strong predilection for the Gallic nation.

It is said that what principally retards the completion of the treaty with the states general of the United Provinces, is the accommodation of our interests in India.

The final signature of the treaty between England and Prussia, will, it is confidently said, be immediately followed by a marriage between the two royal houses.

The Imperial minister at Venice has presented to the senate a most spirited memorial, in which he declares, "That if the government of Venice do not instantly give sufficient reason for their naval armament, and declare which side they mean to take in the present war with the Turks, his master will forthwith commence hostilities against that republic."

The emperor was lately thrown into a panic by a circumstance sufficient to have alarmed the fortitude of Cæsar himself. His Imperial majesty had not travelled far from Trieste, when his carriage was stopped by a party of armed Turks, the commanding officer of which, addressing himself to the emperor, inquired if he knew where the emperor of the Germans could be found, as he had dispatches of importance for him; rather disconcerted at the question, he hesitated at first, but recollecting himself, informed the Turks that his majesty would certainly sleep that night eight leagues from Trieste, the road to Croatia, where they would undoubtedly find him, if they went. They thanked him, and accompanied him to the very town, and it was with equal admiration and surprise they discovered that it was his Imperial majesty whom they had conducted.

A letter was accordingly delivered from the pacha of Scutari, containing an offer of his services to make a diversion in favour of the Austrian troops, on condition of being acknowledged king of Albania. The emperor received it very graciously, gave the officer a very handsome present, and it is confidently asserted that general Clairfait is deputed by the emperor to negociate this business with the rebel pacha.

According to letters from Stockholm, his Swedish majesty has taken a step, similar to that accepted by the British,—in forbidding his subjects from entering on board the Muscovite ships of war, and also prohibiting his subjects from letting ships to hire to the Russians for transports.

We are credibly informed, that admiral Greig, the commander of the Russian fleet destined for the Mediterranean, has declared, that should Great-Britain, by any chance during the present war, happen to be engaged on the opposite side, he will rather resign his command than act hostilely against her; that he will always exert himself to the utmost against any other power who take part with the enemy; but that he never will fire a shot in the face of his native country. This is truly a gallant resolution, and shews what a deep root the *amor patriæ* has taken in his mind, though many years absent in a foreign service.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 24.

"Pressing orders have been received from the emperor, for 10 battalions of infantry, posted in this capital, to be marched immediately for the grand army. They are getting ready of course, but will not be at the place of destination till towards the end of this month."

April 26. Yesterday an express was received at the India house, in Leadenhall-street, with an account of the safe arrival of the Bulbridge East-Indiaman, from Bengal, after a voyage of four months continuance, which is one of the shortest passages ever known. The Bulbridge brings advices, that lord Cornwallis was returned to Calcutta in good health, and that all dread of disquiet and disturbance was at an end, every thing in Bengal wearing the most pro-

mising and profperous appearance. In the Buſbridge alſo came a great number of teſtimonials from perſons of almoſt all deſcriptions, and among others, from the Begums, in favour of Mr. Haſtings, whoſe character and conduct while in India, is ſpoken of by the natives in general, in terms of the higheſt admiration, and the moſt grateful reſpect.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 29.

"During the preſent war there will be three armies, viz. the grand army, which will be employed in Servia and other Turkiſh provinces; another which will act conjointly with the Ruſſians; and the third will be kept on reſerve.

"If the weather is favorable the grand Imperial army will, on the 25th of April, quit its quarters and encamp."

Extract of a letter from Ferrol, April 14.

"The hoſtile appearances which I mentioned in my laſt, have been increaſing every hour, and all deſcriptions of naval artificers at this port have been engroſſed by the government. The ſquadron which at firſt was ſaid to be thought ſufficient, has already been very much augmented, and if the ſame mode continues for a little time, every ſhip in the Spaniſh navy will be employed, as each expreſs that comes here from Madrid brings freſh orders to expedite the naval preparations, from whence infinitely more is expected than to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean, which could be effectually prevented by the Spaniſh ſhips that have for ſome time been in commiſſion, excluſive of the forces of the Turks, which, perhaps, would alone be equal to the purpoſe. A great many officers have arrived here within theſe few days, from ſome of which, I learn, that the ſeveral other royal yards keep pace with Ferrol in activity."

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, *April* 19.

Yeſterday afternoon Francis James Jackſon, Eſq; arrived at the office of the marquis of Carmarthen, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, with the treaty of defenſive alliance between his majeſty and the ſtates general of the United Provinces, which was ſigned at the Hague the 15th inſtant, by his excellency Sir James Harris, knight of the Bath, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to their high mightineſſes, and by the deputies of the ſtates general duly authoriſed for that purpoſe. [*Thurſ. Gaz.*]

BOSTON, *June* 18.

Yeſterday, after an abſence of nine years, arrived in this metropolis, from England, his excellency JOHN ADAMS, Eſquire, late ambaſſador from the United States of America to the court of Great-Britain—with his lady. His excellency the governor having previouſly ordered, that every mark of reſpect be paid his excellency on his arrival, the approach of the ſhip in which he arrived was announced by a ſignal from the Light and a diſcharge of cannon from the Caſtle—when off the Caſtle he was ſaluted with a federal diſcharge of cannon from that fortreſs, and when the ſhip had arrived at her moorings, the ſecretary of the ſtate, by order of his excellency the governor, repaired in his excellency's carriage to the end of the pier, from whence, in the ſtate barge, the ſecretary waited on the ambaſſador on board, and in his excellency the governor's name, congratulated him on his arrival, and invited him and family to his excellency's ſeat. The wind being freſh and fair, the ſhip arrived at town too early to admit our fellow-citizens receiving his excellency in the manner they had previouſly intended—Notwithſtanding, ſhort as the time was, the pier was crowded—and his excellency welcomed on ſhore by three huzzas from ſeveral thouſand perſons. The ſecretary of the ſtate accompanied his excellency in the barge on ſhore, where his excellency the governor's carriage waited for him—in which he, his lady, the ſecretary of the ſtate, and others, rode to the governor's houſe, receiving as he paſſed the compliments and congratulations of his fellow-citizens. The bells in the ſeveral churches rang during the remainder of the day—every countenance wore the expreſſions of joy—and every one teſtified that approbation of the eminent ſervices his excellency has rendered his country, in a manner becoming freemen, federaliſts, and men alive to the ſenſations of gratitude.

Mr. Adams reſides at the houſe of his excellency the governor—where he yeſterday received the congratulations of his honour the lieutenant-governor, the honourable council, and the heads of the ſeveral departments of government, on his ſafe arrival in his native country.

Beſides his excellency Mr. Adams, and lady, the Rev. John Murray, John Stuart, Eſq; collector of cuſtoms for the iſland of Bermuda, and Mr. William Boyd, of Portſmouth, came paſſengers with capt. Callahan.

WORCESTER, *June* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Muſkingum, dated Adelphi, May 16.

"To give ſome idea of beginning a ſettlement in this country, compared with Vermont or any new country to the northward, I ſtate the following fact:—About a dozen families removed to this place a year ago laſt March, and ſettled oppoſite Fort Harmer, on the Virginia ſide the Ohio;—their lands were the ſame as ours, and entirely new; they raiſed 1000 buſhels of corn laſt ſeaſon, and although the laſt winter was very ſevere, they wintered, without any hay, (making uſe of their huſks and ſtalks, with ſome corn) between 60 and 70 horſes and neat cattle, ſatted a ſufficient quantity of pork for their own conſumption, beſides wintering over a large number of ſwine."

NEW-YORK, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from colonel James Perry, in Nelſon's county, Kentucky, to the Rev. Jordan Dodge, of Sturbridge, in Maſſachuſetts, dated April 20, 1788.

"On the 1ſt of April inſt. a number of Indians ſurrounded the houſe of one John Merril, which was diſcovered by the barking of a dog. Merril ſtepped to the door to ſee what he could diſcover, and received three muſket balls, which cauſed him to fall back into the houſe, with a broken leg and an arm; the Indians ruſhed on to the door, but it being inſtantly faſtened by his wife, who ſtood againſt it, with a girl of about fifteen years of age, the ſavages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crowded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midſt of her ſcreaming children and groaning huſband, ſeized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the ſavage, and he falling headlong into the houſe, the others, ſuppoſing they had obtained their end, ruſhed after him, until four of them fell in like manner before they diſcovered their miſtake; the reſt retreated, which gave opportunity again to ſecure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were ſoon daſhed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to ſecure, with the aſſiſtance of the young woman; their fears now came on them like a flood; they ſoon heard a noiſe on the top of the houſe, and then found they were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end; but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on the fire, which made ſuch a ſmother that two luſty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, ſeized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the (mothering Indians; at the ſame inſtant the woman aimed a blow at the ſavage at the door, but not with the ſame effect as to the reſt, but which cauſed him to retreat; they then again ſecured the door as faſt as poſſible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again diſturbed.

"We learn by a priſoner that made his eſcape from the Indians, that the wounded ſavage laſt mentioned, was the only one that eſcaped at this time; on his return he was aſked, "what news brother?" "plagny bad news," replied the wounded Indian, "for the ſquaws have taken the breech clout and fight worſe than the long knives." This extraordinary affair happened at Newbadſtrown, about fifteen miles from Sandy creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleaſure to aſſiſt in tumbling them into a hole after they were ſtripped of their head dreſſes and about 20 dollars worth of ſilver furniture."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the city of Adelphi, upon the Muſkingum, to his friend in Boſton, dated May 18, 1788.

"We arrived here on the 8th of April, at two o'clock, P. M. moſt heartily congratulating each other upon the ſight of our new country, and our yellow brethren, who, with the kindeſt embraces, received us on the banks of the Muſkingum, in great numbers, men, women and children, of different tribes. Numbers of their chiefs have returned to their towns, to inform the nations of the arrival of their brother yankees, as they call us; and have ſince come back, bringing large quantities of furs, and this news; that they are for peace, and highly pleaſed with our arrival among them, and that they will bring us in furs, &c. for our bread and ſpirits.

"This country, for fertility of ſoil and pleaſantneſs of ſituation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of America or Europe I ever was in. The climate is exceedingly healthy, we have not had a man ſick ſince we have been here. We have found, in the courſe of our ſurveys, tracts of level land, of near five hundred acres, of the richeſt ſoil I ever ſaw, few trees and no under bruſh—The country abounds with freeſtone, coal, limeſtone, well watered and timbered—For fruit and herbage it is ſuperior to the old ſettlements in many parts of America. I have been offered 6l. ſpecie per acre for my eight acre lot—We have ſtarted twenty buffaloes in a drove.—The deer are as plenty as ſheep with you, beaver and otter very plenty; I have known one perſon to catch thirty of them in two or three nights. Turkies are innumerable, they come within a few rods of us in the fields.—We have already planted fields of corn of an hundred and fifty acres in a piece.

"Upon the whole, it is impoſſible for a man that has the leaſt taſte for agriculture, not to be captivated with the appearance of this country.

"Four thouſand ſouls have come down the river in the month of April laſt, to different parts of the Ohio."

AUGUSTA, *May* 31.

By a gentleman lately from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the Indians are much diſpoſed for peace, having had full ſatisfaction for their ſuppoſed injuries. That they had heard of a propoſed treaty by order of congreſs; ſince which the warriors were directed by their chiefs to ſuſpend any further hoſtilities on our frontiers.

This gentleman further adds, that he met Mr. Whitefield with the talk from the commiſſioners to the head men and warriors of the nation, within a few days journey of the Upper-towns, where he would be well received. In the courſe of a fortnight he may be expected back.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) June* 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated 30*th May.*

"I have juſt received the following intelligence from an Indian countryman, viz.—That on the 27th inſt. he ſpoke with an Indian warriot, who ſaid, he met with a number of a gang of 40 young warriors that were returning to their nation, in conſequence of receiving information that Mr. M'Gilliviay had ſent to call in every warrior, a peace having been concluded upon between the commiſſioners from congreſs and the Indian tribes. I place ſo much confidence in this information, that I am induced immediately to enter into trade."

RICHMOND, *June* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated June 9, 1788.

"A few days ſince a gentleman arrived here from Spain, who is on his way to Kentucky at this time for the purpoſe of procuring 13 or 14,000 hogſheads of tobacco, which he has contracted with the Spaniſh government to ſupply, and to be delivered at New-Orleans. He brings information that Spain is willing to cede to us the navigation of the Miſſiſippi ſo ſoon as we ſhall have eſtabliſhed a permanent government to form a treaty with them."

June 26. Yeſterday the grand queſtion came on before the hon. the convention of this ſtate for the ratification of the federal conſtitution, when the yeas and nays being taken, there appeared for the ratification 89 votes, and againſt it 79. The form of the ratification with a liſt of the names of the voters on both ſides, will be publiſhed in our next. After the vote of ratification a committee of 17 or 18 members was appointed to prepare ſuch ſubſequent amendments as it may be thought neceſſary to recommend for future adoption.

WINCHESTER, *June* 25.

By a perſon who paſſed through this town on Saturday laſt, and who left Kentucky the 4th inſt. we were informed, that a party of 5 or 6 Indians came into Danville the 31ſt ult. and took from thence a man and a young lad, whom they carried off, and afterwards killed, ſcalped and plundered. A party of the militia immediately purſued the ſavages, and coming up with them a few miles from Danville, they fired on them, killed two, and retook the plunder, with the ſcalps of the man and the lad.

Extract of a letter from Mercer county, Kentucky, dated June 1.

"I expect you will have heard before this can reach you, of the capture of colonel Mitchell, of Martinſburgh, and the reſt of the boat's crew—I am much afraid his being taken is not the worſt of it, for there is great reaſon to believe he is now no more—One of the men who was taken with him came in a few weeks ago, he ſays, that on their going on ſhore, they were ſurrounded by ſixteen Indians, and not being ſufficiently armed, ſurrendered immediately; that after the Indians had plundered the boat, they took them all off as priſoners towards their towns; that the ſavages having drank plentifully of the liquor they found in the boat, twelve of the fifteen became intoxicated; he adds, that one evening when colonel Mitchell and himſelf were picking up wood, one of the ſober Indians aſked colonel Mitchell where he was? (it being dark) the colonel anſwered he was picking up wood, upon which the ſavage told him it was a dama'd lie, and at the ſame inſtant knocked him down with a club, in which ſituation he left him, and effected his own eſcape under cover of the night. I am ſurpriſed that people will be ſo careleſs coming down, which is the means of ſo many lives being loſt.

BALTIMORE, *June* 27.

Captain Bunyan who arrived at New-York, a few days ago, from London, brings advice, that *the emperor of Morocco had declared war againſt England!*—and that his moſt chriſtian majeſty had recalled the duke of Orleans from exile; a meaſure which had diffuſed undeſcribable joy throughout the kingdom of France.

On the 19th ult. his excellency the lieutenant-governor of the Britiſh province of Nova-Scotia, &c. with the advice of his council, (to prevent diſtreſs to the ſettlers under his government) iſſued a proclamation, authoriſing and permitting, for the ſpace of ſix months, the importation into ſaid province, of "ſtaves, heading, boards, neat cattle, ſheep, poultry, or live ſtock of any ſort, bread, biſcuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, rye and Indian corn, by Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built veſſels, owned by his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects, and navigated according to law."

On the 3d inſt. congreſs appointed a committee (conſiſting of a member from each ſtate) to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the diſtrict of Kentucky, and for receiving the ſame into the union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the articles of confederation.

Tuesday, 4 P.M. An express is just arrived in town, from New-York, on his way to Virginia, with the important intelligence that the convention of the state of New Hampshire had adopted and ratified the new constitution—Majority 11.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 3.

RATIFICATION of the new constitution, by the convention of Virginia, on Wednesday last, by a majority of ten.

"WE, the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected, in pursuance of a recommendation of the general assembly, and now met in convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the federal convention, and being prepared, as well as the most mature deliberation will enable us, to decide thereon, DO, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right, of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the congress, by the senate or house of representatives, acting in any capacity, by the president, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given by the constitution for those purposes: That among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press, cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by any authority of the United States.

"With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the union into danger by delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification.

"We the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, do by these presents assent to and ratify the constitution, recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the federal convention for the government of the United States; hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following:"

[*Here followed a copy of the constitution.*]

A letter from Richmond advises, that a motion for previous amendments was rejected by a majority of eight; but that some days would be passed in considering subsequent amendments, and these, it appeared, from the temper of the convention, would be recommended.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

FINDING that a number of our former customers remain in arrears, which balances have been on book a considerable time, puts the subscribers under the disagreeable necessity of giving a third notice, as two former ones were not attended to as was expected. Those, who we are indebted to, are daily calling for their balances, and without those who are indebted to us will settle their respective balances, it remains out of our power to answer the demands on us. We therefore hope and expect, that all under the above description will settle their balances, on or before the first day of August next, which will enable us to answer what we are desirous of doing. If this reasonable request is not complied with, necessity, it is very probable, will compel a pursuit of measures very disagreeable, though it is hoped it will not be the case.

3w 1 MAYBURY and SMITH.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788. 1

JOHN LEHAN,

COACH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a shop in Prince-George's street, where all kinds of carriages will be made and repaired, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

P. S. All commands to the subscriber will be kindly received at the house of Mr. John Humphreys, at the sign of the Harp and Crown.

Annapolis, July 3, 1788. 1 *J. Humphreys*

Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, June 24, 1788.

ELOPED, January last, from his duty, an apprentice, legally bound to the subscriber, a certain Richard Stockett, who has two years and three months of his time to serve; for what reason he has made this breach is unknown to his said master; therefore this is to forewarn all persons, at their peril, from employing, harbouring or conveying the said apprentice.

2 RICHARD POGGETT.

Annapolis, July 3, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on thursday night, 26th June last, from the pasture at col. John Weems's quarter, near Annapolis, a large chesnut bay GELDING, about 15 hands high, with all four feet white, and a streak down his face, hanging mane and switch tail, his gaits are a slow foot pace, trot and gallop. Whoever finds the aforesaid gelding, and will return him to Absalom Ridgely, in Annapolis, shall receive, if five miles from home, *Fifteen Shillings*, if ten miles *Twenty Shillings*, if twenty miles *Twenty-five Shillings*, and so in proportion if further, and all other reasonable charges, paid by

3w JAMES RIDGIN.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH DUKE, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to make application to Frederick county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the outlines of a tract of land, lying in Frederick county, called the Resurvey on Locust-Neck, as their particular parts thereof.

4X FREDERICK KEEPER, JOHN SHARIOTS.

TAKEN up as a stray by NATHAN COOKE, a bay MARE, about 3 years old, a large star in her forehead, her left hind foot white to her fetlock, no perceivable brand, nor dock, and appears to be unbroke, about thirteen and half hands high. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

June 16, 1788.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of captain John Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money or crop tobacco, on Wednesday the 16th day of July next, at Chaptico, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THREE tracts of land lying in St. Mary's county, within two miles of Chaptico aforesaid; one tract whereon John Bradburn now lives, supposed to contain about 200 acres, the other two tracts adjoining each other, containing 137 acres; at the same time and place will be sold at public vendue, five negroes, belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of a woman, a boy and three children.

MARGARET EDEN, executrix.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, the twelfth day of July next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying near the mouth of Patuxent river, and opposite Point Patience, containing two hundred acres, more or less, one hundred of which is exceeding fine and level, the other chiefly in woods; on the plantation stands a good brick dwelling house, with three rooms below, and two above, a brick dairy, and other out houses; there are on the premises a very thriving apple orchard, and a very fine peach orchard; a garden paled in; there are several fine springs on the land, and a bricked well close to the kitchen—No part of the state abounds more than the adjacent river shore in the finest fish, oysters, crabs, and abundance of water fowl in the season. I will also sell, at the same time, an excellent grist-mill, with two pair of stones, standing on a never failing stream, she stands within a mile and a half of the above-mentioned land, within three hundred yards of navigable water. She will be sold with or without the land, as may best suit. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

June 14, 1788. 2 J. AT THOMAS.

St. Mary's county, June 10, 1788.

THE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, trustee for Joseph Thompson, of St. Mary's county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to the said Joseph Thompson to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated by the first day of December next, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a dividend; I shall attend at Leonard-town for this purpose.

On the third Monday in July next I shall sell, at public vendue, at Leonard-town, for ready money, a farm, containing 100 acres, (part of Hopton Park); also horses, cows, and sundry other articles, part of the property of the said Joseph Thompson.

4w 3 PHILIP FORD, trustee.

Just imported from LONDON, in the ship THOMAS and SALLY, captain FIELDER DORSETT, commander, and to be sold at Nottingham and Upper Marlborough, on Patuxent river,

A VARIETY of goods too tedious to mention particulars. Goods, cash, and bills of exchange given for tobacco. All bills drawn on Alexander and Benjamin Contee, in London, we have and shall give timely advice of. No bills on them, but what are drawn or endorsed by Benjamin Contee or myself, will be paid. Those will be duly honoured and punctually paid.

4w 2 THOMAS CONTEE, Agent.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 8th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

May 27, 1788.

WHEREAS the court of appeals did, at their last sitting, confirm the judgment of the general court, declaring that the purchasers of confiscated British property, subsequent to the consolidating act, have a right to pay the interest due on said purchases in certificates; this is to give notice to all such purchasers, that the interest due, and for which actions were brought to compel payment, with the cost of suit, is to be paid within six weeks from the date hereof, or immediately thereafter the actions will be proceeded on to compel the payment thereof: and whereas several years interest have become due on said purchases, and for which no actions have been brought, this is also to inform said purchasers, that all the annual interest due, and that may become due by the 1st September next, must be paid on or before that day, or process will be ordered immediately thereafter.

6X T. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

May 20, 1788.

ON the petition of Benjamin Jacob, a prisoner in Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 8th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 21, 1788.

ON the petition of William Charles Neill, of Queen Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 9th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

May 23, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Wilson, of Queen-Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 11th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X Reg. Cur. Can.

Prince George's county, May 19th, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that being unable to pay his just debts, he intends to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sitting court after this advertisement shall have been inserted six weeks in the newspaper, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An Act respecting insolvent debtors."

6X THOMAS HODGKIN, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, on the second instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, 22 years of age, a smooth face and a bold look, about 6 feet high, broad shoulders and well made; he can make a coarse shoe: had on when he went away, a blue negro cotton coattee trimmed with carved pewter buttons, country cloth breeches, osnabrigs shirt, and a good felt hat; took with him an old mixt country cotton coat, a blue and white striped cotton jacket, a pair of shoes, one split, and a piece put in the top to make it longer, he may have other cloaths not known. Any person that will take up said negro, and secure him in any gaol, so that the owner may get him again, if in this county, shall have *Six Dollars* reward, if in Charles or Calvert county *Eight Dollars*, if in any other county in this state *Fourteen Dollars*, and if out of this state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 16th, 1788. 2 WILLIAM TAYLOR.

TAKEN up as a stray by JOSIAH HAWKINS, living in Charles county, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter S, and on the buttock thus P, and appears to be about ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, *May* 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitted attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the elections and the ballots being taken,——

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water, and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 35[illegible] acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 12000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 300 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of London court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catoctin mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Fairfax.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptrifte furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptrifte.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.——We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, strong and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom. The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against theirs, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Ewan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or *Five Half Joes Reward*,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of vil any to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confided and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any gaol so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, *Youngest.*

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of middling and fine old Cognac, French and Spanish brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Teneriffe, claret and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and moscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congou and bohea teas, pepper, pimento, &c. a few barrels of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and herrings, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 12, 1788.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South river, May 12, 1788.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, the 24th day of April last, a negro man named PETER, the property of the James estate, and legally hired to me to serve for one year. Peter is a fine fair six or seven inches high, about forty five years of age, and grey headed, had on when he went away, a grey fearnought jacket, red half thick breeches, stripped flirt, yarn stockings, old shoes and an old felt hat; he is remarkably fond of a bottle, which he often carries with him when on visits, has been used to waiting and jobbing, profess himself and driving at the whip-saw. He is well acquainted in the following neighbourhoods, viz. Turkey-hill, on Patuxent river, Dodon, on South river, Well-road, the Swamp, at and about Mr. Stephen Steward's ship-yard, Annapolis and Baltimore town. He is an artful fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man and change his cloaths and name. I therefore forewarn all persons at their peril, from employing, harbouring or concealing the said negro.—Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I may get him again, shall receive four pounds, if taken thirty miles from home six pounds, if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers, being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to grant further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality, To be Sold, by JOHN RANDALL.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of William Spurrier, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on this day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Talbot, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

May 23, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, meaning to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next June term, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

SEBASTIAN OLEY.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*